

FORT MILL TIMES.

VOL. IX.

FORT MILL, S. C., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1900.

NO. 12.

FRICION AT THE EXPOSITION

Things Not Running Smooth at Paris.

CHARGES AGAINST MR. PECK

Not Credited, but His Management Has Caused Discontent Among Interested Americans.

Paris, by Cable.—The republication here of articles which have appeared in the American press directed against Commissioner Peck's management and charging the misuse of authority by his staff has started a fund of gossip, but has resulted in no tangible evidence that the charges are true. While some are at variance with Mr. Peck's ideas, no one insinuates that he is involved in any act not in accordance with absolute honesty or that he is actuated by any but the best motives in directing the work of the American commission. He asserts emphatically that no space has been sold by employees and expresses a willingness that the fullest investigation be made. That there is considerable friction and discontent among those connected with the commission and among some of the exhibitors is beyond doubt, and this is one of the causes for the national commissioners organizing into a body on Thursday and offering their services to Mr. Peck in an effort to smooth out the uneven places. The pay roll is being decreased each week as the various experts and employees complete their work, and their force will soon be much smaller.

The exposition itself drags along toward completion with many exhibits still unfinished. The chief complaint of visitors is not of lack of sufficient to see, but absence of any form of amusement except that of viewing the exhibits. There is no outside music or any of the other attractions which made the Chicago world's fair each night a scene of gaily and brilliancy.

After a most anxious time the chamber of deputies and Premier Waldeck-Rousseau have succeeded in navigating the ministerial bark through the breakers thrown up by the interpellations of the Nationalists and dissident Republicans into calmer waters of domestic legislation. The chamber finally seems to have made up its mind that it has wasted enough time on anti-governmental interpellations which have monopolized almost every night of the session up to now, and has decided to attend to its proper business of legislation. It, therefore, shelved the interpellation respecting the resignation of Gen. de Galliffet by a majority of over 150 votes.

Gen. de Galliffet is the seventh war minister who has left his post on account of the Dreyfus affair.

The Vendome celebration on Monday next promises to take the form of an interesting Franco-American demonstration. United States Ambassador Porter will leave Sunday to take part in the ceremony attending the unveiling of the monument to Count de Rochambeau, towards the erection of which the members of the Embassy and many other Americans have subscribed. An official character is given to the event by the decision of the cabinet to send representatives of the ministries of war and navy.

The legal separation of the Infanta Eulalia and her husband, Don Antonio of Orleans, was signed before the Spanish consul general in Paris on Thursday. The Infanta Eulalia will go to live with her mother, ex-Queen Isabella.

Must Stay.

Havana, by Cable.—Rumors having reached the authorities that Mr. Rathbone intended to leave the island of Cuba, he was notified that his presence was absolutely required in Havana until the investigation into the postal affairs had been completed. The postal officials now in charge state there are most cogent reasons why Mr. Rathbone should remain in Cuba, even if they were compelled to resort to force to keep him here. It is understood that additional important facts connecting the officials with postal frauds have been brought to the ears of the authorities here, who, however, wish to avoid even the appearance of harshness in dealing with these cases.

Smallpox on Passenger Ship

New York, Special.—The Hamburg-American steamer Pretoria, which arrived from Hamburg, Boulogne and Plymouth, with 132 cabin and 1,803 steerage passengers, is detained in quarantine, owing to a case of smallpox among her steerage passengers. The patient, G. Wolff, a Russian, 27 years old, was taken sick May 27 and was promptly isolated in the ship's hospital.

Quiet in Peking.

Peking, by Cable.—American and other foreign guards numbering 349 arrived here in the midst of the Dragon festival. The streets were unusually crowded and, though the people were greatly interested in the annual spectacle, no manifestation of hostility was made. The presence of the guards had had a marked effect upon the bearing of the Chinese towards foreigners. The "boxers" are evidently moving afraid. Unfortunately no leaders of the "boxers" have been arrested, though their capture would have been easy. All the government has done has been to occupy the scenes of disturbances and no real repressive measures have been taken.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The South.

A number of friends from Baltimore held services in the old Quaker Meeting House at York, Pa., the site for which was donated by a son of William Penn.

A duel to the death was fought by Emmet Coy and Bonifacio Perez, cowboys, in Hidalgo County, Texas, with rifles, both men falling in their tracks.

Chief Justice Hazelrigg, of Kentucky, has given out a statement positively declining to enter the race for the Democratic nomination for governor, leaving Governor Beckham as the only candidate.

Dr. J. B. Shearer has resigned the presidency of Davidson College, his resignation to take effect at the close of the next year, and Professor Henry Louis Smith has been elected to succeed him.

The Tenth annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans began in Louisville, Ky., on Wednesday, with the largest attendance of any meeting yet held.

A few days ago, John Boyd, a farmer in Darlington county, S. C., had a quarrel with a negro on his place and tied him up and whipped him. Boyd was at supper when he was shot dead. A crowd of men with blood hounds are on the track of the murderer. The negro who was whipped is supposed to have done the killing.

The North.

Kansas needs 20,000 men, to gather its record-breaking wheat crop.

Irving Johnson, colored, and Levy Parsons, white, are supposed to have been drowned in Whist Pond, at Torrington, Conn.

An indictment charging Fatha Gilliam, a domestic in the family of Dr. M. J. Ambrose, with having put poison in their food, has been reported by the Grand Jury, at Cincinnati, O.

Strong expansion sentiment was shown at a mass-meeting in Detroit, Mich., in connection with the American Baptist missionary anniversaries.

James Fitzharris and Joseph Mullet, Irish invincibles, were excluded from this country by New York immigration officials and will be deported.

It is reported that former Senator David B. Hill will exert every influence to turn New York against Bryan in convention.

Foreign.

Army officials in Havana deny the charge of having lived extravagantly.

The Socialist candidate, Herr Suedekum, was re-elected to the Reichstag at Nuremberg.

The German East Africa Steamship Company will increase its capital by \$1,000,000 for new ships.

The German torpedo flotilla is now proceeding slowly down the Rhine, and will arrive at Rotterdam June 9.

Wholesale exportation of coolies from China to German colonies is advocated by Herr Eugene Wolf, the great explorer.

The Boers in Northern Natal show signs of active opposition to General Buller.

A British force is reported to have lost heavily in an effort to break the siege lines at Comassie, Ashanti.

Socialists observed the anniversary of the Commune by a parade in Paris.

A state almost of anarchy, due to the agitation by the "Boxers," prevails in parts of China.

Miscellaneous.

The Postoffice Department denies the truth of the reports that postal employees sent from Washington to Porto Rico drew salaries from both offices.

Twelve contract surgeons now with the army in the field are to be transferred to the regular army with the rank of first lieutenant.

The French Panama Canal Company has received orders from Paris to resume work on a large scale.

The new Philippine Commission has arrived in Hongkong on its way to Manila.

Representative Lents proposes to print 30,000 copies of the testimony in the Coeur d'Alene investigation.

F. R. Stackable has been appointed by the President Collector of Customs for the district of Hawaii.

Li Hung Chang has been confirmed in the Vice Royalty in Canton.

Charles Moore, clerk of the Senate District of Columbia Committee, has been made a Ph. D. Columbia University, for a book entitled "The Northwest Under Three Flags."

Robbers got \$10,000 worth of jewelry from M. Perrot's shop, in the Palais Royal, Paris, on Friday night.

Lemons and oranges from Los Angeles, Cal., were kept perfectly fresh in a cold storage voyage of 8,000 miles to Paris.

The Dukes of Fife and Argyll and Earls of Hopetoun and Jersey are mentioned for Federated Australia's Vice-royalty.

Most men have their wits sharpened on the grindstone of adversity.

MONUMENT DEDICATED

Monument Dedicated at Hagerstown, Maryland.

Hagerstown, Md., Special.—Another link in the chain which binds together the once warring factions of the North and South, was forged by the dedication of a monument erected to the memory of the men who wore the gray, as well as those who wore the blue and who died in mortal combat on the bloody field of Antietam. This event, which is probably without a parallel in the history of the world, was graced by the presence of the President of the United States, accompanied by many members of his Cabinet; a score or more of United States Senators, thrice as many members of Congress, the Governor of Maryland and prominent men from all parts of the country. There were also present hundreds of veterans who fought for the "Lost Cause," and thousands who fought for the side that proved victorious. Side by side they stood with uncovered heads throughout the ceremony conveying the monument from the State to the National Government.

The dedicatory ceremonies were opened by Colonel Benjamin E. Taylor, who introduced General Henry Kid Douglas, director of ceremonies. Prayer was offered by the Rev. B. F. Clarkson, who was followed by Governor John Walter Smith, in an address of welcome. Colonel Taylor as president of the Antietam Battlefield Commission of Maryland, then presented the monument to the National Government and the Hon. Elihu Root, Secretary of War, in a brief address, accepted it on behalf of the United States. Then followed short addresses, mainly of a reminiscent character by Generals John B. Brooke, James Longstreet, Orlando B. Wilcox, J. E. Duryear, Senators Foraker, Burrows, Daniel and others who were prominent on the opposing sides in the great struggle. These were followed in turn by Representative George B. McClellan, of New York, and other members of both Houses of Congress.

Then the band played "Hail to the Chief" and General Douglas introduced President McKinley who delivered the address of the day, and in the course of which he said:

"In this presence and on this memorable field I am glad to meet the followers of Lee and Jackson and Longstreet and Johnson with the followers of Grant and McClellan and Sherman and Sheridan, greeting each other not with arms in their hands or malice in their souls, but with affection, and respect for each other in their hearts. (Applause). Standing here to-day, one reflection only has crossed my mind—the difference between this scene and that of 38 years ago. Then the men who wore the blue and the men who wore the gray greeted each other with shot and shell and visited death upon their respective ranks. We meet after all these intervening years, with but one sentiment—that of loyalty to the Government of the United States, love for our flag and our free institutions and determined men of the North and men of the South, to make any sacrifice for the honor and perpetuity of the American nation." (Applause).

Close of Reunion.

Louisville, Special.—The tenth annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans adjourned sine die at 6 o'clock Friday afternoon. The meeting of 1901 will be held in Memphis. Three cities were competitors for the honor of entertaining the veterans next year. The claims of Memphis were presented by General W. B. Gordon, who made an eloquent plea for the Tennessee city. The claims of Buffalo were presented by H. L. Smith, who made an excellent impression on the convention. Dr. Williams, of Jacksonville, spoke for Jacksonville. The final vote showed for Memphis 1,520 votes; Jacksonville, 256; Buffalo, 26. A vote of thanks was extended for the kind invitation of Buffalo. The last session of the convention was confined entirely to the vote on the place for the next convention and was practically devoid of incident, but the latter part of the morning session was full of excitement. For upward of half an hour the convention was in an uproar and in a state of great excitement and confusion.

Killed in Explosion.

Key West, Fla., Special.—As the steamship Bolivar was preparing to sail from this port an explosion occurred in the boiler room, that almost lifted the vessel out of the water. On investigation it was found that Chief Engineer John Thompson, Pablo Feil, a fireman, and a boy named Willie Hancock, were found horribly scalded by escaping steam. All three died shortly afterward.

To Issue Bonds.

Richmond, Va., Special.—The stockholders of the Southern Railway met here Friday. Every share of the capital stock of the company was represented. The stockholders, by a unanimous vote, authorized the execution of a fourth supplement to the company's first consolidation mortgage deed, providing for the issue of bonds thereunder, bearing interest at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent. per annum. This action does not involve the issue of any additional bonds beyond those previously authorized to be issued under the company's consolidated mortgage, but merely provides that the bonds may be issued thereunder in future at a lower rate of interest.

ADDRESS OF PROHIBITIONISTS.

Conference Address to the Voters of South Carolina.

The Prohibitionists of South Carolina, in appealing to the Democratic voters to join them in suppressing the liquor traffic in this State, deem it proper and right that they should clearly and unequivocally state their position with reference to the business conducted in the name of the commonwealth, which thereby makes all its citizens responsible in a measure for the continuance of this traffic, which we believe to be a crime against humanity and a means of degradation to the people.

In the first place we have chosen to make this contest at the Democratic primary because we are members of this political organization, which is in virtual control of all the affairs of the State.

We have the right to raise this issue within the party lines because the machinery of the State government has been used to contract and operate a system of liquor selling, which has for its chief object the constant increase of the consumption of liquors by the citizens of the State, mainly with the view of making money out of the business in which the State is engaged. We would violate conscience and prove recreant to duty as good citizens if we did not protest against this iniquitous method of obtaining money through the sensual indulgence and debauchery of our citizenship, and we are making this protest in a fair, manly and consistent way, appealing to the higher instincts of humanity, and pleading for the social, domestic, moral, religious and political elevation of our whole people. By banishing the evils now fastened upon the State in consequence of the system under which the sale of liquor is conducted, we would protect our young manhood, bring relief to wronged and suffering women and children, and inaugurate an era which would eventually rid our homes of the blight following the use of liquor as a beverage. The State is now encouraging this use of liquor on the part of its citizens when it should by every means discourage that which wastes the resources, paralyzes the energies and destroys the manliness of those who should be the shield and protection of our homes. The State is engaged for profit in a business that strips the home of comforts with as much certainty as a cyclone mows down the mighty forest; a business that opens the gates of perdition to lost souls; a business that the genius of hell has never fashioned a more complete method of recruiting its ranks; a business that has borne from time immemorial the badge of disgrace in civilized and Christian communities, and that is now exalted in the sovereign and enlightened commonwealth of South Carolina to the dignity of government service and government protection, so that our youth are taught by the example of the government itself that the manufacture and sale of liquor is an honorable and desirable occupation. Whence came this usurper of governmental authority? Did the citizens of the State decree its introduction as "the best solution of the liquor question?"

Eight years ago the Prohibitionists of South Carolina asked the privilege of testing public opinion as to whether licensed saloons should be prohibited within its borders. This request was made of the managers of the Democratic election machinery, who consented that a separate and unofficial box might be placed at each poll where every voter could cast a ballot for or against Prohibition. The opponents of the license system were without efficient organization, but the voters voluntarily went to the polls and rolled up a decided majority against the saloons. Political exigencies did not favor a prohibitory law, and although a majority of the House of Representatives passed such a law, enough members were afterward found to reject the law which they had caldied in framing and a substitute was discovered in the present dispensary system. "Ye asked for bread and were given a stone; ye asked for a fish and were given a serpent."

Prohibitionists were then placed in an awkward position and many of them knew not what to do. The saloon had been abolished, and this was one of the objects for which they had struggled in the past, yet liquor selling was not stopped. On the contrary, the State had been made to engage in the business under the pretence of controlling the traffic and giving to consumers a commodity that was "chemically pure," at a price that would not admit of profit. This was coupled with the declaration that the system thus inaugurated without the consent of the people was "a step towards prohibition," and many acquiesced in the legislation with the belief that the State would really undertake to minimize the consumption of liquor.

It was a law upon the statute books, and many of the law-abiding and peace-loving citizens, though honestly opposed to liquor selling in any shape, threw the weight of their influence in favor of the execution of the law. An armed constabulary was furnished with guns to shoot down citizens who violated the liquor law, if in the judgment of the constables it was necessary to enforce their authority, and thus began a long reign of violence and turbulence in the land, for the law breakers were as ready and anxious to shoot as the men "clothed with a little brief authority," who acted upon the theory that their own lives were in constant peril, and their surest defence was to take quick and

deadly aim. The bloody catalogue need not to be dwelt upon, for it is the most shameful record in the history of the State, with the single exception of the reign of the carpet-bagger and the scalawag. Meanwhile the law was contested at every step, and the courts were invoked to compass its destruction, with the result that the main features of the system were sustained by the courts, and the statute was unimpeded in its progress towards prohibition. Dispensers neglected to observe some of the most salutary features of the law and themselves became violators where they were expected to become guardians; minors and drunkards have found it easy enough to procure liquor with or without the connivance of the dispenser; "chemically pure" has become a by-word and to mean the vilest of the vile; the agents of the State have defrauded and defalcated in large numbers, and few have been made to feel the penalties for their misdemeanors; the State board of control has more than once become an exhibition of ex-cedding offence in the nostrils of the good people of the commonwealth, so that time and again it was necessary to make changes and bring about re-formations; scandals almost without number have tracked its pathway; charges of dishonesty have been constant, and the public was made familiar with rebates and the sample room; in a word, the entire system has been permeated with suspicion, distrust and causes of offence in striking contrast with the honorable record of South Carolina glorious past.

Has the system proven "a step towards prohibition?" Not in the sense that originated this phrase, but in a newer and truer sense the demand for actual and honest prohibition of the liquor traffic has been largely increased by the failures and shortcomings of the dispensary system, which has been "weighed in the balances and found wanting." That is the indictment we bring against it to-day, and to the Democratic voters we turn for a verdict. In its stead we would offer them still further restriction of the liquor traffic, destroying the profit and beverage features of the present system, and limiting the sale of alcoholic liquors to strictly necessary purposes, such as medicinal, mechanical and sacramental uses. This substitution would take away the odium of the State's being engaged in a business that is prostituting the youth of the country, wasting the resources, of the poorer classes, bringing disgrace and degradation upon families, impoverishing the homes of our citizens, and withholding bread from the women and children who are cursed with the blight of the drink demon. Prohibition offers an opportunity to work for the elevation of the entire people, the better instruction and training of the young, the creation of incentives to industry, and the moral and material advancement of the State to keep pace with its material prosperity.

The benefits of a prohibitory law will not be fully realized in a year or even in five years, for the longer such a law is in existence with reasonable chances of enforcement the greater will be the benefits derived from its presence as a permanent policy of the State. A generation that shall grow up without any knowledge of liquor saloons, whether operated by individuals or the State, will be a population noted for its sobriety, which will be the rule and not the exception among the young men. Once firmly rooted and grounded in the minds of the people, a prohibitory measure will come to be regarded as a necessity. More than a generation has passed since this law was enacted in Maine, and for a long time there was a vigorous fight against its continuance, but at this time both political parties are pledged to its maintenance as the settled policy of the State. The cry of repeal has been frequently raised, and not many years ago one of the political parties made repeal a plank in its platform, with the result that not more than a half dozen members were elected to the House of Representatives, which has over one hundred in its membership, and the fight for repeal was an ignominious failure.

Gen. Neal Dow, who was the apostle of Prohibition, a man of upright character and irreproachable veracity, in his testimony before a Canadian commission on the liquor traffic, declared that there was no State in the Union where more liquor was consumed in proportion to population than in Maine, prior to the passage of the prohibitory law. It was then one of the poorest States, and under prohibition it has become one of the most prosperous, largely the result of savings by the people from the discontinuance of the liquor traffic. He said it was quite within the mark to say that not one-twentieth as much liquor is sold clandestinely in that State as was sold by the saloons before this law was passed. Portland, its chief city where Gen. Dow lived and died, had seven distilleries and two breweries, while many cargoes of rum were brought every year from the West Indies, and now liquor is sold there on a very small scale, the quantity not a hundredth part of what it was in the olden time. His estimate was that there is a saving of \$24,000,000 annually, which goes to increase the prosperity of the masses, and he declared that it is far within the truth to say that \$1,000,000 would pay for all the liquor smuggled into Maine and sold in violation of the law. This is the testimony of a man who spent the best years of his life even down to ex-

treme old age in advocating a cause that he knew was beneficial in a moral, religious, industrial and financial scene. A whole generation has grown up there without being witnesses of the effects of liquor, and there are grown men and women who have never seen a drunk man. Is not such a state of affairs worth striving for, even though the attainment of such a result involves sacrifice, toil and endurance on the part of its advocates? Christian men and women can well afford to make the sacrifice and bear the toll, because it is in the direct line of obedience to their Master.

The contest we are entering upon is not child's play. The Prohibition Democrats of South Carolina are not responsible that the issue has to be made on the political hustings. There is no choice left to us except to abandon the field, wherein we would prove recreant to the most solemn obligations that rest upon a Christian people, charged with the moral and religious elevation of those around us. To relinquish the field means the continuation of the liquor traffic under the aegis of our beloved South Carolina, and perpetuates a system that is undermining the public weal and destroying the probity of our public men, a system that sanctions with the broad seal of the State an annulment of the divine injunction, "Woe unto him that gives his neighbor drink," and maketh him drunken also." Every day, and every hour through the day, the State of South Carolina is vending that which destroys the souls of men, and the servants of God cannot remain indifferent or unconcerned while this law is contained in the statute books. "Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people," and the hideous enormity of this sin of drunkenness fostered by the State must not longer stain the proud escutcheon of our common mother. We must protest against anomalous perversion of governmental power by which every citizen of the State is made responsible for a traffic that is abominable in the eyes of God. The means of our protest is through the political agency with which we are in part entrusted as citizens of South Carolina and we come now to make an appeal to our fellow-citizens that they will join us in restoring the old commonwealth to a right relation, whereby the liquor traffic will be put under ban, so that our rulers and lawmakers will be spared the necessity of legislating to increase the sin of drunkenness within our borders. To do this effectively we are compelled to make this issue at the Democratic primary, and hence to have representatives of our principles who will contend for them before the people, and seek to obtain control of the executive and legislative departments of the State government." This is no unworthy aim or object, and we proclaim these purposes, which are not hid in a corner, to our political associates, demanding the right to make the issue at the primary polls, and insisting that fairness and justice requires the recognition of our representatives inside the party lines, where every other issue is settled for the maintenance of good government in this State. We deny that any class of Democrats have peculiar and special privileges accorded to them under the constitution and laws of the party, and we will maintain our right to be heard on the hustings and to cast a free, untrammelled ballot at the polls.

Casualties in Philippines.

Washington, D. C., Special.—Secretary Root has sent to the Senate, in response to resolutions of inquiry, an extended report on the number of soldiers who have been killed and who have died of wounds in the Philippines. The casualties in the Philippines from July 31, 1898, to May 24 were: Deaths, regulars, 36 officers and 290 men; volunteers, 41 officers and 854 men. Wounded, regulars, 37 officers and 721 men; volunteers, 91 officers and 1,115 men.

Killed by a Boy.

Brook's Station, Ga., Special.—Mose Holmes, a negro who had been working for A. L. McNeely, a farmer, near here, was shot to death late Saturday by Ewell McNeely, an 18 year-old son of the planter, on whose place the shooting occurred. The negro's small dagger struck the children of McNeely and the latter whipped her. Holmes came by McNeely's home and knocked down the eldest daughter of the planter. A fight ensued in which the negro was shot.

Brevities.

Forty-six Filipinos were reported killed as the result of last week's operations of the American army in Luzon.

The Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers and Tin Workers at Indianapolis, Ind., will, it is said, accept a compromise scale with an advance of about 8 per cent.

While trying to shoot a rat at Paulding, O., former Congressman Simon W. Cramer killed his wife.

According to a circular issued by Paul Leroy Beaulieu, the well-known French economist, and quoted by United States Consul Covert of Lyons, Frenchmen possess not less than \$300,000,000 in Transvaal mining property, and the French and Dutch stockholders own probably more than half of the mines.